NATIONAL GUARDIAN
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Did you?

WHO ANSWERS APPEALS in the broiling midst of summer? Last week in this space we bared our very pressing financial plight and asked your quick attention to it. The plight is still very much with us, but the replies we have had thus far show a deep concern over it, and a readiness to respond, summer or no.

With $10 from Galveston:

". . . wish I could make it $100 and truly hope others better situated than I can do better. . . The pension the wife and I get is not much and when you get past 70 other work is hard to find."

From Romoland, Calif., another $10 "to help splice out on present difficulties."

From a young couple in Greenwich Village "$5 happily contributed . . . Oh! wish it could be more." And another $5 from Boise, Idaho, with "Sorry this couldn't reach you sooner and that it isn't more than it is."

AND SO THROUGH THE GAMUT of postmarks that make life so eventful each week on the GUARDIAN: Medicine Lake, Mont.; Panhandle, Tex.; Fort Dodge, Iowa; New and Old Mexico alike, Philadelphia, N.Y., as well as Pa.; places in far-off Washington and Oregon, all through California

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Now, what do you suppose inspired Harry to do that?

POLITICS

Issue of Ike's health and distaste for Nixon shadow GOP convention

By Elmer Bendiner

WHEN MASSACHUSETTS Gov. Christian Herter was a boy his artist father used him as a model. In a Herter mural decorating the Supreme Court chamber in Madison, Wis., young Christian is seen in a bit part: a page-boy in sea-green tights and mauve shirt holding back a large hound while King John and some very tough-looking barons caucus over the civil rights clauses of the Magna Carta.

In San Francisco's Cow Palace next week Herter is slated for another walk-on role, but one that may bring him closer to the barons. He is to nominate Richard Nixon for the Vice Presidency while being quietly boomed for the job himself.

Herter has fitted into the curious pattern of this year's GOP politics in which every man's "No" can be construed as meaning "Yes." It is as if the President's press conferences had become the model for the campaign. Republican natl. chairman Leonard Hall plainly felt he had blighted the Herter movement when he got Herter himself to nominate Nixon. But Harold Stassen, who started the Herter crusade, was undismayed and felt Herter's attitude was "correct." Herter himself added another teaser by reminding people that Vice Presidents in the past had been nominated despite themselves.

GARFIELD PRECEDENT: He might have recalled that in 1880 James A. Garfield went to the convention to nominate John Sherman for the Presidency and ended up with the nomination himself. Two weeks before the convention Herter entertained at the State House in Boston Presidential adviser Sherman Adams, long credited with masterminding the stop-Nixon movement. Adams and Herter kept that conference top-secret and Adams shielded his face on leaving the meeting to frustrate photographers.

The Herter boom was the quietest ever. A few Ike-Herter headquarters were functioning very modestly. The movement received few nods from political leaders anywhere, and there was no massive public relations machinery, no photogenic models serving as "volunteers."

Yet the most impressive fact was that the movement survived on so little nourishment. The source of its strength was mysterious and therefore formidable. And it had won victories. The President, who could have demolished it, avoided doing so. He repeated his admiration for Nixon but carefully refrained from foreclosing alternative choices and called for an "open" convention.

KNIVES COMING OUT: Hall, an ardent Nixon rooter who a little earlier had virtually committed the President to the Nixon camp, was clearly restrained after the President spoke, though he professed to see no change in the picture. Those of Nixon's colleagues who have long disliked him personally and politically, whetted their knives again. His fellow Californian, Gov. Goodwin J. Knight, refused to endorse him, saying that he would follow the President's wishes when they were plainly expressed.

One reason for the fog that hangs over the Nixon dispute is that the key factor is taboo for the Republicans. The President's recovery is now plainly seen to be slower than press secy. Hagerty has indicated, despite the exhibition excursion to Panama and several rounds of golf.

A bad cold between convention time

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Herblock in Washington Post

"Thanks, dear. Now I'm—uh—going away for awhile."

WAR & PEACE

Britain sheathes its sword as Suez nations convene

By Kumar Goshal

IN THE PRESENCE of more than 300 newsmen gathered in the chamber of the former Egyptian parliament on Aug. 12, Egypt's President Nasser read a 12-page reply to the British invitation to the London Suez parley Aug. 16.

Nasser rejected the invitation issued, he said, "without consulting the Egyptian government, which is directly concerned in the canal." He was willing to sponsor, "in cooperation with the other governments" which signed the 1888 Convention, a conference of 45 nations normally using the canal. (Original Convention signers were: Britain, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Spain, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Russia and Turkey.)

This conference would "reconsider" the 1888 Convention and "reach an agreement confirming and guaranteeing freedom of navigation through the Suez Canal." The new agreement would be registered with the UN Secretariat General, leaving it open for other countries to join if they wished.

INDIA'S POSITION: Prior to Nasser's statement, both India and the U. S. S. R. had conditionally accepted the invitation to the London conference. On Aug. 8 Indian Premier Nehru told the Lok Sabha (House of the People) that roving ambassador Krishna Menon would head a delegation to the London conference with the distinct understanding that India would not be bound by any prearranged solution to the Suez crisis.

Supporting Egypt's right to nationalize the Suez Canal Co., Nehru regretted Anglo-French "threats to settle this dispute or to enforce their views . . . by the display or use of force." He also did "not subscribe to the appropriateness of the list of invitees," which excluded such countries as Burma and Yugoslavia. Pointing out that India is a large-scale user of the canal, Nehru hoped that the Indian delegation to London would help reach "a peaceful settlement."

The Soviet Union felt the London conference could not legally take "any decision whatever" regarding the canal, re-

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"MUST" MEMO TO GUARDIAN

☐ Here's a quick $..... for the GUARDIAN's immediate need.

☐ I'll try to fulfill a "Buck of the Month" pledge. Send me monthly reminders to send you $..... a month when possible. I understand this will cover my renewal.

☐ If my sub or pledge is in arrears, apply the above to bringing it up to date.

Please check address-plate on the other side of this coupon or on your paper's wrapper for errors before enclosing with remittance. Mail to

NATIONAL GUARDIAN, 197 E. 4th St., New York 9,, N. Y.

Did you reply?

(Continued from Page 1)

and up and down and back and forth across America.

Grand old friends like Elmer Benson, Florence Luscomb, Otto Nathan, Ellen Brandstetter, Irma Otto, Harriet Patterson and many others whose names are linked in their communities to the great campaigns of the Cold War decade. And many new friends, too.

With $25 from deep in the mountains of New Hampshire, this message: "I can ill spare this, but I should be ashamed to let you down. When the few dissenting voices are stilled, what kind of a country shall we have? And what will our kids face?" And $50 from Berkeley, Calif., "with the hope that some day the best newspaper in the country will also be the richest."

One old friend from Chicago sent $10 "for the accurate information so necessary to us," with regret that it couldn't be more. A New Yorker sent $1 in stamps and from Trenton, N. J., came $2 with the hope that "perhaps this paltry sum will buy a fig leaf" (for the needy, naked chap who appeared in our appeal's accompanying cartoon last week.)

We have had hundreds of responses thus far, some sending large sums, some small, others offering loans, many offering suggestions on setting up a more solid, reliable sustainer base than the GUARDIAN now has to meet emergencies.

THE HELP PROFFERED so generously and so rapidly following our appeal indicates a deep concern that the GUARDIAN suffer no letdown because of apathy, political uncertainty or even the variety of great causes which the good people of this country are called upon to support every week of their lives.

Our plight, as we said last week, is traceable to our most extraordinary costs in moving, to a bad lag in renewals and in our "Buck of the Month" pledges, some of which are as much as seven months in arrears. We must note here, however, that many of the pledgers upon whom we depend so heavily have been chipping in with seldom-failing regularity for upwards of four years. Our efforts to field a fresh squad of pledgers to back up this stalwart team have not had a ready response.

If you can make a contribution, of any size, we need it now. If you can pledge to continue a dollar or so a month, this will go far toward insuring against further crises.

A COUPON FOR YOUR RESPONSE appears above on this page. For handy postage, you'll probably find a GUARDIAN business-reply envelope somewhere in that batch of mail you've been intending to answer. Please use it, even if it has our old address. We'll get it with very little delay.

And while waiting to hear from you, we thank from the bottom of our hearts you who have already responded so swiftly and helpfully. All will get a written response when the postal meter is filled again.

—THE GUARDIAN

A correction

Your story under the headline "Powells-Schuman Go On Trial Sept. 6" in the Aug. 13 edition of the GUARDIAN is incorrect.

To set the record straight, no trial date has yet been set with respect to the indictment against the Powells and myself. On Sept. 6 the motion to dismiss the indictment will be argued by our lawyers in San Francisco.

Julian Schuman

K.K.K. & N.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Senator Kuchel, as sweet as a rose,
Covered with oil from his head to his toes;
Nestled with Knowland all cosy and tight,
Playing footsie with Nixon by day and by Knight;
How sweetly they snuggle, each one in his bed
While visions of $ugar plums dance through each head.
So wish them sound sleep with fond dreams as well
And lullaby songs on a cold day in hell.

Bill.

From Mike's friends

DAVENPORT, IA.

Enclosed is $10 more in memory of Mike Kennedy. This was sent to me by some of Mike's friends from Central and Eastern Iowa.

Ray Teeple

THE MAIL BAG

Re I. F. Stone

JEFFERSONVILLE, N. Y.

I see more and more how sorely we need the continuance of the GUARDIAN, especially when we see such "liberals" as I. F. Stone taking the attitude relevant to the Rosenberg and Sobell cases.

Upstater

•

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Applauding your comment on Stone's "demagogic word-slinging" on the Rosenberg-Sobell case, I dig down for a summer contribution.

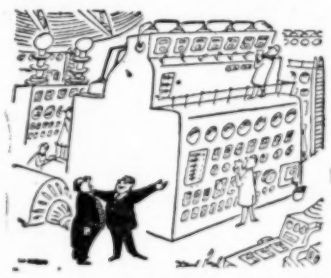
B.

•

SULLIVAN, IND.

In appreciation of your forthright reply to I. F. Stone's despicable attack against those courageous patriots who have fought for justice for the Rosenbergs and Sobell (drawing abuse and economic loss as a result) enclosed find $5 for your sustaining fund and five for the Sobell Committee.

Norval Harris



AFL-CIO News, Wash., D.C.

"You just write out the same old ideas, Senator, and it writes you a new speech each time."

Brickbat

RED BANK, N. J.

Judging by his latest articles in the GUARDIAN, your former editor, Belfrage, has affiliated himself with the anti-Russia school of writers so popular in our country. How any honest liberal can state that "In the USSR, as in the USA, the future depends on the people's ability to shake off the effects of cold-war hysteria, of an era in which both countries' political police have run amok," is beyond me. Belfrage evidently equates the genuine efforts of both the Russian people and the Russian government for peace, with the cold-war hysteria in the USA—and finds them both the same!

(Mrs.) Besse Strasburger

No "former" editor, but Editor-in-Exile, GUARDIAN's Cedric Belfrage is affiliated only with his own paper. He reported that the U.S.S.R. political police have had their wings clipped. We wish we could report the same about the U.S. political police.

EDITOR.

Bouquet

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

I like Belfrage's articles right now. Things are popping again on the other side of the world after a long night of darkness. The only complaint I have is that Belfrage doesn't list or discuss specific changes in law or procedure, etc. I hope he does in the future.

D. L.

Go, Gore, Go!

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

A breath of fresh air blows in from Wisconsin, with the announcement that "Joe Must Go" Leroy Gore will run for Congress.

On March 18, 1954, this lifelong Republican, editor of the weekly **Sauk Prairie Star**, hurled his gauntlet in Joseph McCarthy's face. To appraise his courage and daring, it is important to remember that McCarthy then was at the apogee of his infamous career.

Joe did not go as a result of Leroy Gore's action, but it made an important contribution to the subsequent clipping of the senatorial wings. Mr. Gore suffered severely for his temerity, but his dauntless courage remains unimpaired, crystallized in his decision to run for Congress. If elected he will sit not only as an honored son of Wisconsin, but as the representative of every American whose hopes and dreams are vested in the passage of enlightened legislation in whatever form it may take. Self-interest as well as decency must impel us to pay the debt we owe Leroy Gore by rallying to his support. Mr. John R. Gasser writes: "Mr. Gore does need a lot of financial help. He faces a tough fight in the primary election and the next two months are crucial ones." Wisconsonites have the privilege of casting a ballot for Leroy Gore. The rest of us must vote with our contributions. So let's pass the ammunition — piggy-bank silver, dollar bills or checks —addressed to John R. Gasser, Secretary, the Leroy Gore for Congress Committee, Lock Box 169, Sauk City, Wisc.

Muriel I. Symington

How Crazy Can You Get Dept.

No, the effect of anti-business talk of politicians is not directly on the voters. It has its effect upon the businessmen themselves. It has imparted a sense of inferiority and helplessness to businessmen. It has generally kept them out of direct participation in politics.

Raymond Moley in the Los Angeles **Times**, 7/20

One year free sub to sender of each item printed under this heading. Winner this week: R. K., Los Angeles. Be sure to send original clipping with each entry.

Random Shots

ORLANDO, FLA.

Civil Defense gets another airing. Don't forget the danger. Get away from where you are at least a half hour before you start; but stay off the main highways reserved for the military. **US. News & World Report** suggests there are too many people anyway.

Wonder how soon the Ike propaganda worshippers will hear of the down-grading of the cult of the individual that they are broadcasting so much about.

Unsigned

Shipman Memorial

WASHINGTON, D. C.

We were glad to read sometime back that a fund had been raised as a tribute to Margaret Shipman and sent to the GUARDIAN. We have been saving our pennies and are now able to send you herewith $25, to be added to that fund. We worked alongside that wonderful woman in Progressive Party and interracial activities here in Washington. Her courage and devotion were an inspiration and a challenge which many of us will long remember. May we suggest that we prove this by making the collecting of a memorial fund an annual event?

H. & W.

Socialist Assn.?

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

It was heartening to read the GUARDIAN account of the all-Left debate chaired by Roger Baldwin at Carnegie Hall. As an independent, I feel that Dr. A. J. Muste's call for political coexistence should be carried one step further. Namely, that the GUARDIAN play a more active role by contacting all liberal and socialist organizations with the possible end of forming a United Socialist Association (U.S.A.)—name not important.

Such an association or alliance could devote its energy totally to the full enforcement of constitutional rights and the presentation (if desired) of the case for socialism to the American people.

Melvin Bloom

What do others think?—Ed.

A city of fear

WASHINGTON, D. C.

When will the great American dailies wake up and admit that we are now living under a semi-fascist dictatorship in the U. S.?

We don't need concentration camps: by threatening loss of jobs the government has now introduced a form of brain-washing and thought control that exceeds the wildest imagination. And it works! No Federal employee dares to express an honest opinion or associate with friends not approved by the government. Washington is a city of fear and trembling—the next suspension notice may be yours —guilt by association in 1935. Isn't this a job for the UN?

Government Worker

From Africa

SALISBURY, SO. RHODESIA

While not wishing to induce complacency, I must say that your paper sets a very high standard. The reportage we find to be excellent. As you are probably aware, we have a whole complex of African-white problems; the parallels in the U. S. are of great interest to us here.

H. Chimowits

Ban the Bomb!

HOKKAIDO, JAPAN

We call upon all organizations and individuals concerned with the peace movement in your country to make efforts to find out the best way to get agreement of your government to prohibit the manufacture, use or storage of all nuclear weapons.

H. Matsuura,
Hokkaido Peace Committee

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THEY LOOK TO THE FUTURE WITH CONFIDENCE

What is the mood of the Soviet people?

By Tabitha Petran
Guardian staff correspondent
MOSCOW

FROM THE ROOF of the Moscow Hotel, this capital appears to be encircled by a forest of tower cranes. In all directions big sand- or drab-colored buildings are rapidly replacing log cabins still lingering in what were not long ago the city's outskirts. Construction proceeds at such a pace that even cabbies get lost.

In Moscow it is hard to believe that such construction could be rivaled elsewhere. But in Alma Ata, almost half way across Asia, a chambermaid exclaims: "I can't imagine how I could love any city more than Alma Ata. Maybe it's so because the city is being built before our eyes." And it literally is. In Tashkent, a green oasis in the Uzbekistan desert, mud huts, common in Central Asia almost since the dawn of history, are disappearing in clouds of dust before the steady advance of new apartment and public buildings, constructed in the graceful Uzbek style and, because of earthquakes, no higher than five stories. And the huge construction in Soviet cities is matched, if not surpassed, relatively speaking, by that of collective farms throughout the Soviet Union.

MOOD OF CONFIDENCE: This universal accent on construction— the participation of so many in the visible and tangible building for a better life—probably explains the calm confidence of Soviet life, its most striking aspect, and the seemingly almost disinterested reaction of the Soviet people in general to the Communist Party's criticism of Stalin. It was of course otherwise with the intelligentsia in Moscow. Here, after the initial fright and shock, responses varied, the most articulate being skepticism (about the new version of Stalin's war record), criticism (of the manner of disclosure), or an almost "I-told-you-so" attitude. For among capital sophisticates the Stalin legend apparently began to pall even before his death, and the charges against Beria, shortly after, seemed to implicate Stalin himself.

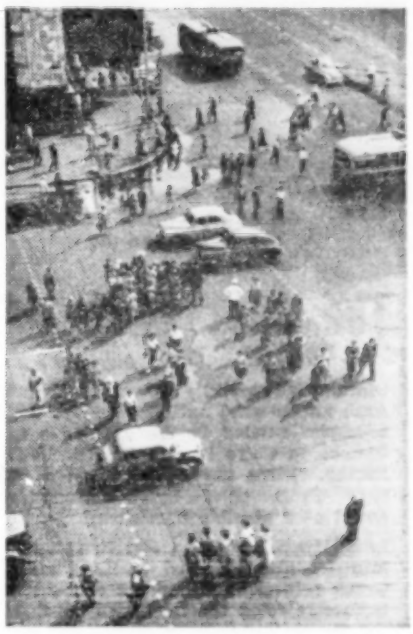
Reaction of the intelligentsia shows widespread recognition of the importance of this turning point in Soviet life and reflects some first-hand knowledge of the mistakes of the past. For to almost every institute or government office of any size one or two longtime inmates of the prison camps have returned. Many seem to slip into the routine of work almost unnoticed and without visible bitterness. Most of the prisoners were seasoned party members whose political understanding seems to have stood them in good stead. A middle aged woman, interned eight years, said: "It happened. The past can't be changed. I'm back at work now. That's all."

ONE WOMAN'S STORY: But some tragedies have yet to run their course. One is that of the widow of a purge victim, who herself spent six years in a camp, was then released for want of evidence but deprived of civil rights and forced for more than a decade to live a haunted existence, living illegally with a sister in the city. Her son was taken into the army in 1941, but when it was discovered his father had been "an enemy of the people," was sent to a work camp where he died in a truck accident. The sister died recently from over-work and strain. The widow, now 60, looks over 80, and cannot speak without crying. Of the huge sum of money she has received and the high pension coming to her (because her husband's party membership is considered to have extended up to the present) she says: "I don't know what to do with it, I'm half dead now."

Outside of the intelligentsia, however, people generally do not seem to be aware of these cases. Most of the inmates of the camps did not come from and are not returning to farms and factories. And outside of the intelligentsia, it is difficult to find evidence that the disclosures about Stalin have had a great impact.

One reason may be that, although the Khrushchev report on Stalin was widely read, not all have a first hand knowledge of its contents. The more important reason is that the repressions under the Stalin regime affected—except for the period of collectivization—only a narrow stratum of the population: the ideological front (party cadres and the intelligentsia).

TERROR WAS DOUBTED: Insofar as ordinary people knew of the arrests, there



MOSCOW STREET SCENE
Complete with jaywalkers

seems to have been a tendency to believe that justice was being done. Even intellectuals scoffed at the idea of a "terror" —except for the period of the 1937 purges when fear was widespread. "We heard of arrests," one said, "but we considered those arrested were enemies of the people and didn't think much about it till the doctors' case."

(In contrast to the 1937 period, when the purges extended throughout the country, those of the post-war period seemed to have been confined largely to "the center." A song popular at the time went: "You kiss me first. I'll kiss you later. Then we'll kiss each other." In Moscow and Leningrad intellectuals sang it thus: "You arrest me first. I'll arrest you later. Then we'll arrest each other.")

For the great mass of the population, however, the Stalin era represented not terror or repression but a steady improvement in living standards (interrupted only by the war) and in opportunities for education and advancement. These advances have been too long associated with Stalin's name for the disentangling process to have got very far as yet.

INFLUENCE OF RELIGION: The bishop of a large diocese in Central Russia told friends recently that people in his diocese "haven't budged an inch in their attitude to Stalin." He is probably in as good a position as any to measure the reaction of the non-communist, non-political Soviet citizen. For religion is more of a factor here than many outside the U.S.S.R. may realize. Many city people go to church; in the countryside attendance is even greater—and not just by old people. In rural areas holy days are observed with processions carrying ikons and so on. I saw such a procession in the outskirts of Moscow—mostly women, young and old, but also middle-aged and older men. (Three years ago, when the government tried to launch a campaign for rationalism and scientific enlightenment, it was forced to call a halt by angry reaction in rural areas.)

There are still long lines before the Lenin-Stalin Mausoleum (on Sundays the double line extends more than half way round the Kremlin) and the Stalin portraits and statues are everywhere.

The serious charges against Stalin are not shrugged off, but a frequent comment is: "Well, every genius makes mistakes." Or, "Stalin may have done some things wrong, but how can we forget what he did for us?" Of Stalin's war record, one person said simply: "Stalin told us we could win and we believed him. No one else could have convinced us."

THE JOBS AT HAND: On the whole, it is clear that people are trying to strike a balance about Stalin in their own minds and finding it very difficult. But even more are taking the devaluation in stride, even as they took the deification. This is not cynicism but rather preoccupation with the important jobs at hand. One has only to talk to the workers and farmers of this country to see the time and effort they lavish in making their factories beautiful with trees and flowers; to understand that if anyone threatened to take away from them their farms and factories, they would rise to the last man to defend them. But where it is a question of errors charged to this leader or that in a faraway capital, they do not seem to be easily disturbed.

They seem to be supported in this approach by the emphasis placed by the present leaders on the "correctness" of the policies of the Central Committee throughout the entire Stalin period. The "Stalin cult" did much damage, they are told, but the war was won, war davastation cleared up, socialism successfully built. And since Stalin was never close to the people in the same sense that Lenin was (Lenin is still spoken of affectionately and familiarly as "Vladimir Ilyitch" while Stalin is always "Stalin" or "the old man"), what has been lost is a powerful symbol rather than a beloved leader.

CHANGES WELCOMED: But if most of the people appear unexcited by the criticism of Stalin, they all are enthusiastic about the changes since his death. For the farmers the decisive thing is the new agricultural policy bringing new benefits to the countryside; for the intellectuals, it is the return of the exiles and the freedom of contact with their colleagues in other countries; for the workers, greater material benefits; for everyone, the release of a million men from the armed services, a greater sense of the right to speak one's mind, and the new pension system.

The dead-weight of bureaucracy is still felt almost everywhere, but a determined drive goes on against it. Measures range from the decentralization in progress in almost every field to articles such as one in **Pravda** recently by a floor polisher at the Metropol Hotel which attacked the over-abundance of hotel administrators.

The sheep-like lack of initiative and enterprise nurtured by worship of the "all-powerful" individual is beginning to disappear and a new mood of optimism is in the air.

Even the harshest critics of the past say: "We have nothing to look forward to except improvement."

TWO CIVIL LIBERTIES VICTORIES

Federal housing loyalty oath discarded; informer role barred for N.Y. teachers

TWO DECISIONS were handed down last week making it possible for families to live in public housing without signing loyalty oaths and for teachers to hold their jobs in public schools without turning informer.

For four years the Public Housing Administration has been trying to enforce an amendment to an appropriations bill passed in 1952, providing that no one shall occupy a Federally-aided housing project who is a member of any group on the Attorney-General's list. Author of the amendment, Rep. Ralph W. Gwinn (R-N.Y.), warned when his rider was passed that the "disastrous American adventure into socialized housing" had created "breeding-places" for communists and socialists.

LOST ALL CASES: Housing authorities in many cities printed the oath forms, circulated them, set eviction deadlines. Most of the 1,500,000 tenants affected signed, but a number took the matter to the courts. The Housing Authority lost in all high state courts that ruled on the matter and on two occasions the U.S. Supreme Court refused to review state court findings that the oath was not constitutional.

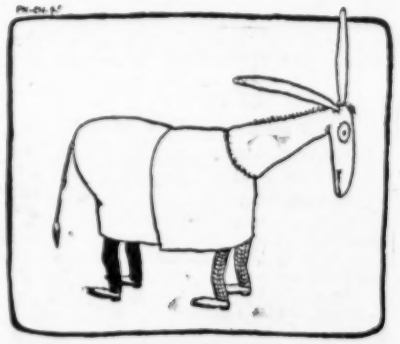
Only one person was evicted under the amendment. He had lost a lower court hearing and moved rather than appeal to a higher court. Throughout the legal battle tenants' attorneys offered as one argument the fact that the amendment had expired in 1954. Justice Dept. prosecutors and Housing Authority officials maintained that it had been renewed automatically.

Last week the Justice Dept. advised the Public Housing Administration that the Gwinn Amendment had been "temporary legislation" and was now dead. In backing down, Public Housing Commissioner Charles P. Slusser said local authorities should nevertheless try to "prevent occupancy of any low-rent housing project by any person who is subversive."

TEACHERS CASE: The decision to remove the informer requirement for teachers was made by N.Y. State Education Commissioner James E. Allen and applies only to New York, but as a precedent it has nationwide effects. Dr. Allen lifted the suspension of four public school teachers, one college teacher and one principal. In the case of the teachers Allen ruled that the Board of Education could not legally require teachers to inform on each other, called informers' evidence "flimsy," said that "this type of inquisition has no place in the school system."

He ruled, however, that a school principal may be required to report on communist associations of teachers in his own school and sent the case of principal Samuel S. Cohen of P.S. 103, Manhattan, back to the City Board. Dr. Allen also sent back to lower Boards the case of Dr. Charles W. Hughes of Hunter who had refused to answer certain questions because he saw in them an "approach to naming names."

CITY TO APPEAL: The Commissioner upheld the suspension of two other col-



Humanite, Paris

lege faculty members, Dr. V. Jerauld McGill, also of Hunter, and Dudley Straus of Queens College, because, he said, the question of informing was not directly involved in their cases.

The Teachers Union, which provided legal counsel for four of the teachers, hailed Dr. Allen's ruling and called for prompt reinstatement of those suspended. But city school officials said the suspension would stand because of other charges against the teachers. City Corporation Counsel Peter Campbell Brown said he would appeal the ruling to the courts.

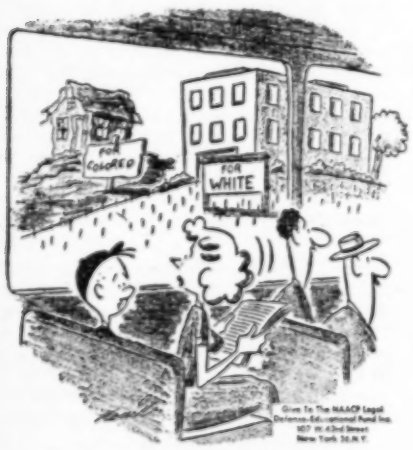
THE LAWYERS REVIEW

The civil rights crisis

"REALIZING THAT separation of the races as a social structure faces ultimate extinction, most of the legislators have resorted to evasion, subterfuge and circumventions to erect a complex of legal bottlenecks to forestall the inevitable," concludes Bella S. Abzug in the summer issue of the **Lawyers Guild Review.**

Dixiecrats have favored this tactic rather than openly battling the U.S. Supreme Court's anti-jimcrow decisions. The results will be "extensive litigation in the courts, considerable expenditures of financial and human resources, and intensification of the conflict within the social structure of segregation." But the Negro's determination to achieve equality, strengthened by the fact that Federal law supports him, provides "possibilities of overcoming" Dixiecrat tactics.

Mrs. Abzug's views, given in a detailed, documented analysis titled "Legislative Proposals in the South Against Integration," is substantiated by other studies in this special issue of the **Review:**



Arkansas State Press
"What country are we in now, Mom?"

"The Unconstitutionality of Interposition," by Mitchell Franklin, Tulane University professor of law; "The Civil Rights Crisis in the South: Bases for Federal Action," by Laurent Frantz, member of the Tenneessee and Alabama bars; "'With All Deliberate Speed': A note of the progress toward integration in the two years since the Supreme Court decision, viewed in terms of litigation pending and decided," by Jessica Davidson and Ann Fagan Ginger.

THREAT TO U.S. Interposition—a state's standing between its people and an action by the Federal government—was first condemned in 1787 when John Adams declared this alleged right of a state to veto a Federal law was "the most absurd institution that ever took place among men." Interposition, say its opponents, is another name for nullification; and nullification is defined by **New Dictionary of American Politics** as "an alleged right of a state in the American union, acting in a sovereign capacity through a convention of its people, to declare an act of Congress null, void, and no law, not binding upon the state, its officers or citizens."

Prof. Franklin makes it abundantly clear that the device is unconstitutional and a threat "to the civil liberties not only of the American Negroes but of the entire American people, North and South alike."

DIXIECRATS' DILEMMA: The movement "to resist extension of the U.S. Constitution into the civil rights area" is betraying the Dixiecrats' "feeling of insecurity"; and Frantz believes that, nationally, the forces which favor extending democracy throughout the country "are now stronger . . . than those opposed."

Opponents should seek "to inhibit or counter the coercive aspects of the Dixiecrat program in order to insure the fullest freedom of action to the Southern Negro and the liberal and moderate Southern white" and to bring them together "effectively . . . at the national political and legislative level." Frantz believes that with science's shattering "the myths of inherent white superiority" and the "terrible lessons" learned from fascism, the nation's conscience is awakened to the civil rights question. Given the will to tackle the question, "there is no reason to suppose that constitutional power to deal with it effectively will be found lacking."

DIGNITY AND UNITY: The Davidson-Ginger article explores the extent to which the Federal courts have obeyed the high tribunal decree to "take proceedings and enter such orders and decrees . . . as are necessary and proper to admit [Negro children] to public schools on a racially non-discriminatory basis with all deliberate speed." They conclude:

"Perhaps the most important single effect of the [Supreme Court] decision was upon the Negro people. They had long known that they were right, morally and socially, but now they could show that they were right **under the Constitution.** The voice of authority was on their side. The most striking evidence of the new-found strength for community action can be seen in [the] Montgomery [bus protest movement]. In dignity and unity, and with firm assurance of victory, Negroes are moving with all deliberate speed toward full citizenship in the United States."

This issue of **Lawyers Guild Review** is available at $1 a copy at 40 Exchange Pl., New York 5, N.Y.

But you can't claim yourself if you're dead

(Chicago Tribune Press Service)

WASHINGTON, June 14—The Internal Revenue Service is drafting a special income tax return to be used in case of an H-bomb attack on the United States.

The return is being prepared as part of the Civil Defense Administration's program for evacuation of Washington government workers next month in a simulated H-bomb attack.

The H-bomb tax return could be filed by the residents of a stricken city.

The goal is to come up with as simple a return as possible, because residents of a bombed city would be more interested in survival than in paying their taxes, officials said.

Since mountainous deductions for casualty claims could be expected after an H-bomb attack, the new form is expected to provide special space for such claims.

— **St. Louis Globe-Democrat, June 15**

Burck in Chicago Sun-Time
"Let's git that Supreme Court."

A CAMEL CORPS CAPTAIN ON PATROL AT THE SUEZ CANAL
The ancient and the modern blend at this Egyptian tension point

The Suez story

(Continued from Page 1)

commended inviting 22 other socialist, Arab and neutral nations—besides the 24 countries invited by Britain—to a conference in Cairo late in August. Neither Nasser, Nehru nor Soviet Foreign Ministry Press chief Ilyichev mentioned Israel as a possible participant.

LABOUR SUPPORT OFF: British Prime Minister Eden reacted to Egyptian and Greek refusal to attend the conference—Greece rejected the invitation because of the Cyprus issue—by resuming the airlift of troops which had been halted last week and by preparing Cyprus as a possible base of operations against Egypt. But in the press and in Parliament, the first bellicose reaction to the Suez nationalization gave place to grave doubts about a solution by force.

The Labour Party, the N. Y. **Times** reported (8/13), "appeared to be moving swiftly away from the initial enthusiastic support its leaders had given to the [government's] militant policy." The London **Sunday Times** found Labour Party leader Hugh Gaitskell facing a major challenge to his leadership; the **Sunday Express** said that Gaitskell, unable to rally his party behind him, "has decided to rally smartly behind his party."

The **News Chronicle,** the **Daily Herald** and the **Manchester Guardian** tried to calm down the hotheads in the government. In a forceful article in the **New Statesman** (8/11), George Wigg, MP, demolished Eden's argument that available British forces could reoccupy Suez against Egyptian resistance. This argument, **NYT** reported (8/13), seemed to have "jeopardized" Eden's political position.

PARIS CALMS DOWN: In Paris, more sober second thoughts were gradually replacing the earlier warlike attitude and the assertion that Nasser's position was untenable. It was pointed out that Egypt would by no means go bankrupt by trying to compensate the shareholders of the nationalized Suez Canal Co. From its sterling balances of $308 million in London—piled up through services rendered Britain during the last war—Egypt could easily pay off the $233 million estimated by the Suez Canal Co.'s own officials as the total market value of its stock before nationalization. Britain's original investment in the company "is estimated to have been repaid more than eight times" (**NYT,** 8/5).

Some observers in London and Paris have even been questioning Eden's argument for the possible use of force: oil transported through the canal is "a matter of life or death to us all." The London **Financial Times** (8/11) said that, by adding 13½% to the world's tanker fleet, oil passing through the canal could be rerouted; and that Europe could secure more oil from the Caribbean and the U. S. to augment its supply around the Cape of Good Hope.

The paper contended that, even if the Canal were closed, "after the first six months the loss of Suez probably would be a manageable proposition."

ISRAEL'S ATTITUDE: Throughout the entire Suez controversy the Israeli government maintained a remarkably cool head, refraining from any comment that might aggravate the situation. Apart from emphasizing the vital importance of the canal for supplies to Israel, the Israeli government revived consideration of building a new pipeline and an alternate canal through Israeli territory.

As Eden doggedly went ahead with the Aug. 16 22-nation conference, the result seemed uncertain. U. S. Secy. of State Dulles flew to London with bi-partisan Congressional support for a peaceful solution "safeguarding the interests of those dependent on the canal as well as recognizing the legitimate interests of Egypt." The Indians were reported to believe that Cairo might accept an international board with advisory power but not control over the Suez Canal, as Britain has demanded. The possibility remained that both India and U. S. S. R. might at the outset move for a wider conference and a change of venue.

AN AGE GONE BY: In any case, there was increasing feeling in the West against a Middle East war to restore Western hegemony. As correspondent Gordon Schaffer wrote to the GUARDIAN from London:

"The Tory rebels and their supporters belong to an age that has passed. No one disputes that all the world's waterways should be open to the ships of all nations, the world's oil resources made available to all peoples. But these aims must be reached by the free agreement of free peoples and not by old imperialist methods. This is the real issue raised by the Suez episode."

Mrs. Charles Weller

MRS. Eugenia Winston Weller, a founder and vice-president of World Fellowship, Inc., and of its World Fellowship of Faiths at Conway, N. H., died in St. Petersburg, Fla., on Aug. 3. She was 84 years old.

She is survived by her husband Charles Weller, president of World Fellowship, and by a daughter, Mrs. John Ferguson Montgomery of New Rochelle, N. Y.

Mrs. Weller and her husband were both social workers and, in joint activities over a 56-year period, became internationally known for their work. They were the joint authors of four books.

Friends who knew her work for peace and brotherhood are invited to send contributions to the Eugenia Winston Weller Revolving Fund at World Fellowship Center, Conway, N. H.

Politics story

(Continued from Page 1)

and November could frighten many Eisenhower supporters who have doubts about Nixon. What the strategists must do is bet on the President's health. If the President were confident of buoyant health this fall, most GOP leaders would risk the Nixon handicap.

INSURANCE POLICIES: Columnist Walter Lippmann, who said the GOP prospects were darker than they seemed last spring, wrote on Aug. 2 that if Herter were to replace Nixon the GOP leaders would be "reinsuring themselves" in the event of a new crisis in the President's health. The problem was thus a medical one. Plainly, Stassen, Adams and perhaps the President himself are reluctant to gamble too heavily on the physical health of the

Wall Street Journal

"Parker spoke here yesterday and will brief you on certain issues you should avoid."

President which this summer has shown no signs of being strong—by his own admission. New York rumor has ex-Gov. Thomas E. Dewey being slated for the No. 2 spot on the GOP ticket.

Those who would take the gamble with Nixon do so because they believe Hagerty rather than some top-flight medical authorities on the nature of ileitis, or because to them Nixon is more important than any other factor in the election. As in the battles that wracked the Democrats, the key stake is not any political issue, nor even necessarily political office, but control of the party. To the GOP machine which, like the Truman-Harriman lineup, feels itself threatened by alien elements, party control is all-important. And the old guard regards Nixon as its foot in the White House door. Eisenhower is a necessary standard bearer; his supporters and advisers—such as Sherman Adams, Harold Stassen and George Humphrey—are "eggheads" outside the machine and therefore untrustworthy.

THE SENATE STAKE: There are other stakes at the Cow Palace beyond the Presidency and Vice Presidency: control of the Senate for example. There the Eisenhower magic is diluted—almost obliterated—by local considerations. There are 35 seats being contested in November in 34 states. Of these, 18 seats are held by Democrats, 17 by Republicans.

In order to sweep the Republicans back into power on Capitol Hill Eisenhower would have to win in a formidable landslide. For that, say Harold Stassen and the anti-Nixon forces, the GOP cannot afford the Nixon handicap—even if Eisenhower can.

As the delegates gathered in San Francisco they were divided over the Vice Presidency and united in worrying about the President's intestines. On the issues themselves they were faced with beguiling fantasy. For example, in the 160-page program of the convention, they read this message from Secy. of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson: "One of the most rapid declines in farm prices in all our history was in progress when this Administration took office. The drop has been stopped. Prices have been increasing. Farmers again have confidence in the future."

Wall Street Journal

"Did Roosevelt run for a fifth term?"

THE NEGRO VOTERS: It seemed an attempt to whistle away the most worrisome threat to the GOP: the break-away of the farmers who, in the middle of a growing crisis, fail to catch Benson's cheeriness. That drift was the rosiest hope of the Democrats. Similarly the Republicans, who all of last week enjoyed the spectacle of the Democrats knifing each other over civil rights, waited to pick up the marbles on that sector.

Many observers, including prominent Negro spokesmen, forecast at least a partial break-away of Northern Negroes from Democratic to Republican columns. The Gallup poll among Northern Negro voters recorded Eisenhower's tally up from 21% in 1952 to 34%.

The Gallup report commented though, that the shift seemed to hold only for Eisenhower, not for the Republican Party.

NOT QUITE SURE: Though the GOP was expected to make much of the Democrats' dismay over the issue, the President in his press conference on Aug. 8 side-stepped the question of a forthright plank endorsing the Supreme Court's school desegregation decision. He said: "I don't know . . . how the Republican plank on this particular point is going to be stated, and I haven't given any thought of my own as to whether it should just state it in that way."

Convention strategists, it was expected, would elicit something clearer before adjournment time in San Francisco. Until then the Republicans had one answer to the Democratic war cry that a Republican vote is a vote for Nixon: A Democratic vote is a vote for Eastland. (Sen. Eastland—Miss.—is chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee controlling civil rights legislation.)

Both parties were contending for the title of "lesser evil."

Hesse in St. Louis Globe-Democrat

INTERNAL OPERATION

CAN A NATURAL-BORN CITIZEN BE DEPORTED?

The story of Tokyo Rose

By Lawrence Emery

MRS. IVA IKUKO Toguri D'Aquino—known as Tokyo Rose to troops in the Pacific during World War II—was convicted of treason after a three-month trial in San Francisco in 1949. She was sentenced to ten years, served her time, and was released on parole from the Federal Womens' Reformatory at Alderson, W. Va., on Jan. 28 this year. As she stepped through the prison gates, she was served with a warrant notifying her that the U. S. intends to deport her.

On March 13 immigration officials ordered her to leave the country within a month or face formal deportation proceedings. She declined to depart.

What makes her case unique is the fact that in the entire history of the nation this is the first effort ever made to deport a natural-born U. S. citizen—Mrs. D'Aquino was born near Los Angeles on the Fourth of July, 1916, and never renounced her citizenship.

ARREST AND REARREST: In 1940 she was in Japan visiting relatives when war broke out. For some two years she was an announcer on a Radio Tokyo entertainment and musical program beamed to U. S. Pacific troops. Just before the war ended she married Felipe D'Aquino, a Japan-born Portuguese national, on April 19, 1945.

At war's end she was arrested in Japan by the U. S. Army, and in 1946 gave a statement to an FBI agent while in Sugamo prison. Some months later the Adjutant General's office in Washington informed the Commander-in-Chief of Army forces in the Pacific: "The Dept. of Justice no longer desires Iva Toguri be retained in custody. No prosecution contemplated at present." Mrs. D'Aquino returned to the U. S., where she was rearrested in 1948 and charged with treason. (During the war Mrs. D'Aquino's mother died in a U. S. internment camp established for West Coast Japanese).

She was tried on eight specific counts of overt treasonable acts, all based on her radio scripts, the general charge being that she had deliberately sought to undermine the morale of U. S. troops through her broadcasts.

This writer served in the Pacific from New Guinea to Okinawa and never met a soldier who was anything but amused or entertained by the Tokyo Rose program—if he ever heard it at all. Among the eight counts solemnly listed by the government as morale-shattering treasonable utterances was the following bit of dialogue:

"He: Why don't you wear a hat?"

"She: I am. It's on the other side of my head."

HER DEFENSE: Mrs. D'Aquino denied the charges and testified that, in alliance with two prisoners of war, an American and an Australian, both officers, she had sought to circumvent the

IVA D'AQUINO

Precedent could be dangerous

Japanese purpose of the broadcasts. Among defense witnesses were three whose war-time job was to monitor the Japanese radio; they testified they never heard a treasonable utterance on the Tokyo Rose program.

The jury, after considering the case for 36 hours, reported itself hopelessly deadlocked. The trial judge, with generous flattery, coaxed the six men and six women to stay with it until they reached agreement. After many more hours of deliberation, they returned a verdict: guilty on one count.

They found that Mrs. D'Aquino's treason consisted of two sentences she allegedly broadcast to U. S. troops just after the Battle of Leyte Gulf: "You really are orphans now that you have lost all your ships. How are you going to get home?"

On March 11 this year John Mann, who had been foreman of the jury, told newsmen that he had been one of those holding out for acquittal. In a letter to Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell he wrote that "the evidence presented against her was not conclusive."

INQUIRY LAUNCHED: In 1949 the San Francisco chapter of the Natl. Lawyers Guild was so disturbed about some aspects of the case that it filed a friend of the court brief in Mrs. D'Aquino's behalf. More recently Trevor Thomas, director of the San Francisco Friends Committee on Legislation, a Quaker group, has undertaken a thorough investigation of the case as an individual.

STORM SIGNALS UP: Mrs. D'Aquino is now in San Francisco to fight the deportation threat, but no date for a hearing has yet been set. In the meantime, West Coast progressives, alarmed at the consequences of a precedent that would be set if the government succeeds in deporting a natural-born citizen, are mustering support for her defense.

A recent open letter "to public-minded Californians" by eight lawyers who have won prominence in defense of civil liberties cases warned of "the frightening legal precedents which will be established if this deportation proceeding is consummated successfully." The letter was signed by Vincent Hallinan, Benjamin Dreyfus, Charles R. Garry, F. J. McTernan Jr., Louis Katz, Bertram Edises, George R. Anderson and Lloyd E. McMurray. On Aug. 7 a public forum on the case was conducted by George Olshausen, one of the defense attorneys in the case, Kamini Gupta, a San Francisco lawyer and a defense witness, and William A. Reuben, who has written a pamphlet on the case.

LAW NEVER TESTED: The government is moving against Mrs. D'Aquino under a 1940 statute—never tested in court—which provides for loss of citizenship upon conviction for treason. Presumably the government must first seek a court decision that Mrs. D'Aquino did in fact lose her citizenship upon conviction. Then it must prove that she has done something to make her an "undesirable alien" (under the law she has already "expiated" the offense of treason by serving her sentence). Then it must find a country to which she can be deported.

During her trial the government went to great pains to establish that she was and always had been an American citizen. The government now seems ready to contradict itself by contending either that she became a Japanese as well as an American citizen at birth, or that she may now have acquired Portuguese citizenship by her marriage. Either of these arguments would involve a further contradiction since the crime of treason can be committed only against one's own country.

But to Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell, who before his elevation to the government was a specialist in laws relating to hotels, restaurants and taverns, citizenship seems something that can be bestowed or withdrawn like a liquor license.

WHERE'S THE BAMBOO CURTAIN?

Ban on newsmen to China assailed

ON AUG. 6 Chinese Foreign Ministry official Chu Lieh cabled offers of visas to 15 U. S. newspaper, news agency, magazine, radio and TV correspondents. They were informed they could pick up 30-day visas between Aug. 20 and 30 at the Chinese Embassy in Moscow or at Sumchon, across the border from Hong Kong.

Those invited are John Roderick of the Associated Press; Gordon Walker of the **Christian Science Monitor**, Robert Martin of **U. S. News & World Report**; Dan Kurzman of McGraw-Hill Publishing Co., and James Robinson of NBC, all now in Hong Kong; C. L. Sulzberger, Henry R. Lieberman and Tillman and Peggy Durdin of the N. Y. **Times**; Seymour Freidin of the N. Y. **Post**; Sam Jaffe of CBS; free-lance writer and former Far East correspondent Harrison Forman; Robert Miller of the United Press; Marvin Stone (whom Intl. News Service would like to send from Tokyo); and former N. Y. **Herald Tribune** Washington bureau chief Walter Kerr.

WHOSE CURTAIN? The U. S. State Dept. promptly banned entry to China by any American correspondent on the grounds that U. S. passports are not valid for countries with which Washington has no diplomatic relations and that China is still holding 11 Americans as prisoners. A State Dept. spokesman also pointed out that a criminal statute provides a maximum of five years in prison and $2,000 fine for anyone violating passport restrictions; and that Treasury Dept. regulations prohibit any monetary "transactions" of Americans with China under penalty of a fine up to $10,000 or imprisonment up to ten years for each "transaction."

Most newspapers and news agencies protested the ban. **U. S. News** declined the invitation, editor David Lawrence doubting "whether much real news will be lost to the world." NBC considered a protest but changed its mind. AP and INS regretted the ban but planned no protest.

HOPE FOR WISDOM: The **N. Y. Post** (8/7) considered the State Dept. edict "dangerous, self-defeating nonsense [which dramatized] anew the Department's limitless capacity for making America look foolish and frightened." The **N. Y. Times** declared it "would be glad to be represented in China . . . by qualified and conscientious correspondents" and hoped "the State Dept. will ultimately see wisdom" in allowing full newspaper coverage of the entire world. To **Times** columnist Arthur Krock "the basic issue" was "whether this government will permit the press . . . to proceed with opening to the flow of information a large part of the world that has been closed."

CSM editor Erwin D. Canham wired the State Dept. urging "careful reconsideration" of its position. He deplored erecting "our own bamboo curtain" and expressed "confidence in the integrity and experience of the correspondents invited." **CSM** also said American prisoners in China might be home now "if the State Dept. had permitted their relatives a year and a half ago to accept a similar invitation from Premier Chou En-lai."

Herbert Brucker, chairman of the Freedom of Information Committee of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, in a telegram to Secy. Dulles recalled that in Geneva last year President Eisenhower urged greater exchange of East-West information. Brucker added: "Let us now stand before the world guilty of the very obscurantism we denounce when Communist countries practice it." The American Civil Liberties Union charged that the State Dept. edict violated the principles of freedom of movement of the press..

The **Times** reported that some correspondents may ignore the State Dept. position and accept the Chinese invitation in the belief that chances of any legal action against them would be slight.

ADVERTISEMENT

HONOR OR PUNISHMENT?

Since the days of the Continental Army military service has been hailed as an honor and privilege of young Americans. The national esteem paid the army is witnessed by the large number of American presidents who were former generals. Yet the New York Times story from Montgomery, Alabama, reprinted below, raises a new question: *Is it an honor to serve in the military, or are our draft laws being used vindictively to take out of circulation men whose civilian activities are unpopular with certain groups?*

In this sensitive election year it might be wise to put this question to your congressman or to candidate Eisenhower.

N. Y. TIMES, Aug. 7, 1956

NEGRO LAWYER DRAFTED

Deferment Ended After He Took Part in Bus Boycott

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 6 (AP) — A young Negro lawyer whose draft status was changed after he became active in the Montgomery bus boycott was ordered today to report for military induction on Aug. 16.

Fred D. Gray, 25 years old, was drafted after the Presidential Appeals Board in Washington turned down an appeal filed on his behalf by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Mr. Gray has represented the N. A. A. C. P. in court.

His departure will leave only one Negro lawyer in this city of 125,000, including about 50,000 Negroes.

Mr. Gray held a deferment as a minister until he was reclassified last spring by his local board. F. A. Miller, chairman of the board, explained that the lawyer had received the deferment as acting pastor of a Negro church but that the church since had acquired a pastor.

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A GOVERNMENT'S "GRATITUDE"

Thompson loses appeal for pension; war hero's case will go to court

IN THE JUNGLE battlegrounds of New Guinea Staff Sergeant Robert G. Thompson gave as much as any one man could in defense of his country. For his exploits he was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross, the nation's second highest military honor, and was recommended for a battlefield commission. But he had to be invalided home with tuberculosis and as a matter of right was granted a 100% disability pension.

On Aug. 7 the Board of Veterans Appeals in Washington decided, with the aid of unidentified informers and some odd newspaper clippings, that Thompson had canceled out the government's obligation to him because he had been opposed to the war in Korea. The Board upheld a ruling of the Veterans Administration's Central Committee on Waivers and Forfeitures cutting off Thompson's pension under Public Law 144.

OUTSIDE LAW 144: Public Law 144 has to do with such offenses as mutiny, treason, sabotage and rendering assistance to the enemy. Although Thompson, a Communist Party official, is now serving a prison term under the Smith Act, he has never been charged, indicted or tried for any of the crimes listed in Public Law 144. But the Appeals Board ruled:

"The evidence established beyond a reasonable doubt that during the Korean conflict he made public utterances which were calculated by him to incite others to action beneficial to the North Korean government and the Communist government of China, that he therefore rendered assistance to an enemy of the U.S. . . . and that by reason of such action he has forfeited all accrued or future Veterans Administration gratuities to which he might otherwise be entitled."

Monetary loss to Thompson amounts to about $9,000 in back payments, plus a current pension payment of $67 a month. His wife and children will continue to receive $30.15 a month.

"THE LEAST REWARD": The Appeals Board announced that its decision is final and not subject to appeal, but Simon W. Gerson, spokesman for the CP in New York, declared that the ruling will be taken to court. He said: "Thompson's whole record indicates clearly that he had no intent other than to work for peace. But right or wrong, his speech clearly came within the protection of the First Amendment."

In a letter to the N. Y. **Times**, never published, Frank Serri, noted civil liberties attorney, wrote that "it is very hard for a lawyer to understand the equity or reason for the Veterans Administration's denial of [Thompson's] pension rights. Certainly, on the face of it, Thompson's extraordinary military record creates an almost irrebuttable presumption of patriotism. If ever an American soldier fought heroically for our country, Thompson did. It is no exaggeration to say that our people should be eternally grateful for such samples of unique devotion and gallantry. . . Fair treatment for a valiant American is the least reward Thompson has earned.

CALENDAR

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SWIM PARTY for the GUARDIAN Sat., Sept. 22 noon-6 p.m. 2189 N. Altadena Dr. (formerly Foothill Blvd.) Suggested donation: adults, 75 cents; children, 40 cents. All welcome.

Los Angeles

WHO PROMOTED AND WHO RETARDED SOCIALISM? Open forum on The Verdict of History on the Conflict between Trotsky and Stalin. Speaker: **JOSEPH HANSEN**, former sec'y to Leon Trotsky, editor, International Socialist Review. Fri. Aug. 24, 8:15 p.m. 2936 W. 8th St., L. A. Auspices: Socialist Workers Party, L. A. local.

Detroit

LABOR DAY PICNIC (Mon., Sept. 3). Arcadia Pk., Wicks Rd. (right after parade) to aid the Michigan Smith Act defendants in their appeal to the Supreme Court. Main Speaker: HELEN WINTER. Food. Refreshments. Square Dancing. Ball Game. Bring the family. Adm. 50 cents, Unemployed free, kids, a dime.

New York

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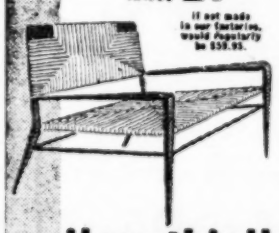

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The electronic age

BUYING SOME CAMERA ACCESSORIES at a large photographic equipment house in Chicago the other day, I had an experience which was something of a commentary on the times.

The sales manager, a stocky, balding man, taking me through the show room, asked me what sort of photography I did. I told him that besides having a penchant for children, I sometimes found a camera useful in my work as a journalist.

The sales manager perked up. And what did I write? I said I usually wrote political exposés.

"Well, you should have been here an hour ago," he told me. "There was a man here you'd have wanted to meet." His tone became confidential. "He's a large manufacturer. Owns a big factory in California. And he's having lots of trouble with the Reds. They're trying to take over his plant." He pointed to a nearby showcase. "He bought $1,500 worth of that equipment."

THEY'RE CALLED MIDGETS: I couldn't imagine what kind of photographic equipment would give solace to a manufacturer in such a predicament; and when I looked at the showcase, all I saw were some neat, rectangular, blue metal contrivances about a foot long and six inches high. "And what are they?" I asked.

He smiled at my bewilderment. "Miniature tape recorders," he said. "Midgets, we call them. They're complete units. Operate on batteries. You carry them concealed on your person. One of the best ways is in a holster. What this manufacturer plans to do is have some of his men get into the Communist cell meetings, record everything the Reds say, and turn the recordings over to the FBI."

He led me closer to the showcase. "See that watch there?" I saw an attractive-looking wrist watch. "Couldn't tell that from a regular watch, could you?" He lifted it from the shelf. Two slender wires dangled from it. "See, it's really a microphone. You just run those wires up your sleeve and down to the tape recorder in your holster..."

THE STORY OF JAKE: "Let me tell you a cute story," he said. "We had a detective in the other day—we sell a lot of this stuff to detectives and Government agents—and he told us this story. He knew a crook had robbed a shop but he couldn't prove it. So he went up to this crook on the street and said, 'Jake, I know you pulled that job.' Jake said, 'Sure, you know it and I know it, but nobody else is going to.' Well, the detective was wearing one of these watches. So he got a recording of everything. So he took friend Jake to headquarters and played the recording to him. And Jake made a full confession." The sales manager chuckled. "Jake didn't know the recording couldn't be used in court. Didn't know his constitutional rights, you see."

He picked up a handsome leather briefcase. "Looks just like an ordinary lock on that, doesn't it? But it's a microphone, like the watch. You carry your recorder in it, and nobody's any the wiser." He dropped into his regular sales patter. "Say you are negotiating a contract with some outfit. You're in their office talking it over with a couple of their executives. At the strategic moment you ask if you can use their toilet. You leave your briefcase beside your chair. And everything they say in your absence is recorded. You know exactly what they've got up their sleeve. You've got the jump on them."

TEST DEMONSTRATION: He put one of the tape recorders in the briefcase, placed the briefcase on the floor and intoned, "This is a test recording to demonstrate for a customer the efficiency of the midget recorder . . . " He strode a few steps away. "I am now demonstrating how the recorder is sufficiently sensitive to pick up voices at some distance . . ."

Abruptly, he gestured toward me. "The next voice we hear will be that of the customer."

I managed a few halting sentences. Then he played the recording. He hadn't exaggerated: every word could be distinguished . . .

He showed me one other item. It was a minute rubber suction cup with a wire attached. He stuck the suction cup on the receiver of a telephone. "All you have to do," he told me, "is connect the wire to your recorder, and you can make recordings of all phone conversations." As he put the suction cap back in the show case, he said: "We couldn't sell those until a couple of weeks ago. It wasn't legal. But it's OK now."

I was puzzled and said: "How does it happen that a concern like yours carries these items?"

YOU NEVER CAN TELL: "Well, we've always carried sound equipment for cameras," he said, "and now there's such a big demand for this sort of thing we really couldn't afford not to stock it. It's a top-seller."

I said, "It's a strange world we're living in, isn't it?"

He nodded thoughtfully. Then he winked broadly and, speaking in an unnaturally loud voice, declared: "You know, this is a swell place to work. And one thing I must say. The boss is a really fine fellow, a hell of a fine fellow . . ."

He put his lips to my ear. "You can never tell," he whispered. "Maybe he's got some device planted around here himself."

—Albert E. Kahn

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